



Meeting Agenda

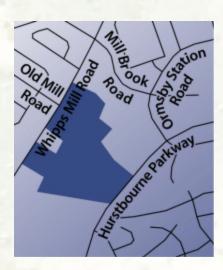
- Welcome/Introductions
- Master Plan What Is It; Why Do It?
- Master Planning Process Overview
- Planning Context
- Existing Conditions Inventory/Assessment
- Recent Improvements
- Public Input Opportunities/Constraints
- Next Steps
- Adjourn

Study Area

A.B. Sawyer Park
9300 Whipps Mill Rd., 40242
(Whipps Mill and Old Mill Roads)

Size: 47.25 acres Acquired: 1969

Metro Council Representative: Jon Ackerson, 18th





Why Master Plan?

master plan - n. A comprehensive plan to provide long-term guidance or instruction

The purpose of a Park Master Plan is to develop a comprehensive vision for a specific parkland in context with its location, natural resources, and community needs. Master Plan provides a framework for the use and development of the park over time.



Master Planning Process

- Public Input
- Inventory and Assessment
 - Natural Features and Landscape
 - Man-made, Historic and Cultural
- Identify Uses/Activities
- Alternatives Development
- Draft Master Plan
- Final Master Plan

Public input occurs throughout the Master Plan process and includes public meetings, stakeholder interviews and user survey



Master Plan Schedule

Task	A	oril	Ma	ay	Ju	ne	Ju	ıly	A	ug	Se	pt	O	ct	N	ov
Project Start																
Inventory/Assessment							-2		-		-3					
Neighborhood Meeting 1																
User Survey																
Stakeholder Interviews	4 4			- AE							34					
Alternatives Development								•								
Neighborhood Meeting 2										•						
Draft Master Plan				A.S.												
Preliminary Cost												•				
Neighborhood Meeting 3				· (-				,	-3 1							
Final Master Plan																

Neighborhood Meetings

- Technical Advisory Review
- Project Team Meetings

Park Function

Park and Open Space Guidelines

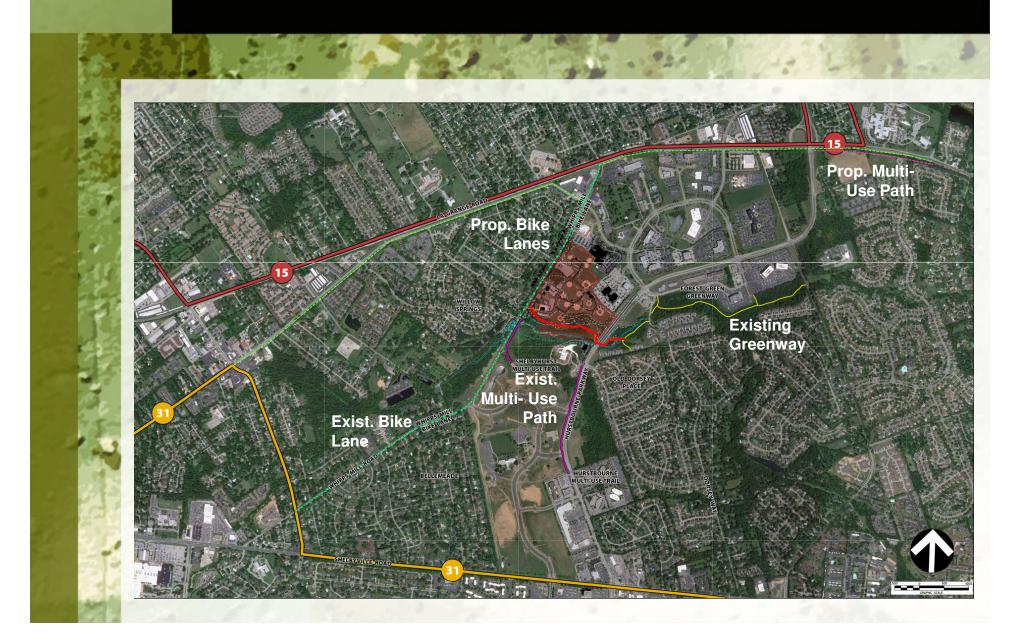
Park Category	Function	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 population	Desi rable Site Characteristics			
Neighborhood Park	Relatively small park which serves a nearby neighborhood or neighborhoods. Provides "walkto" recreation opportunities for the immediate neighborhood. Area for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	2 mile radius	less than 20 acres	10 acres/1,000	Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood population-geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a school-park facility			
Community Park	Medium sized park accommodating active and some passive recreational uses, which serves several surrounding neighborhoods. Area of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes, large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation,, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site suitability and community need.	3 miles or less	20-100 acres	10 acres/1,000	May include natural features, such as water bodies, and areas suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood served			
Major Urban	Large park with balance of active and passive uses, designed to serve a substantial region of the City or County.	6 miles or less	100-1,000 acres	15 acres/1,000	Include facilities which draw people from all over the County			
Regional	Area of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and trail uses; may include play areas.	up to 1 hour driving time	>1,000 acres	15 acres/1,000	Contiguous to or encompassing natural resources.			

Sources: Louisville Metro Park and Open Space Master Plan National Recration and Park Association

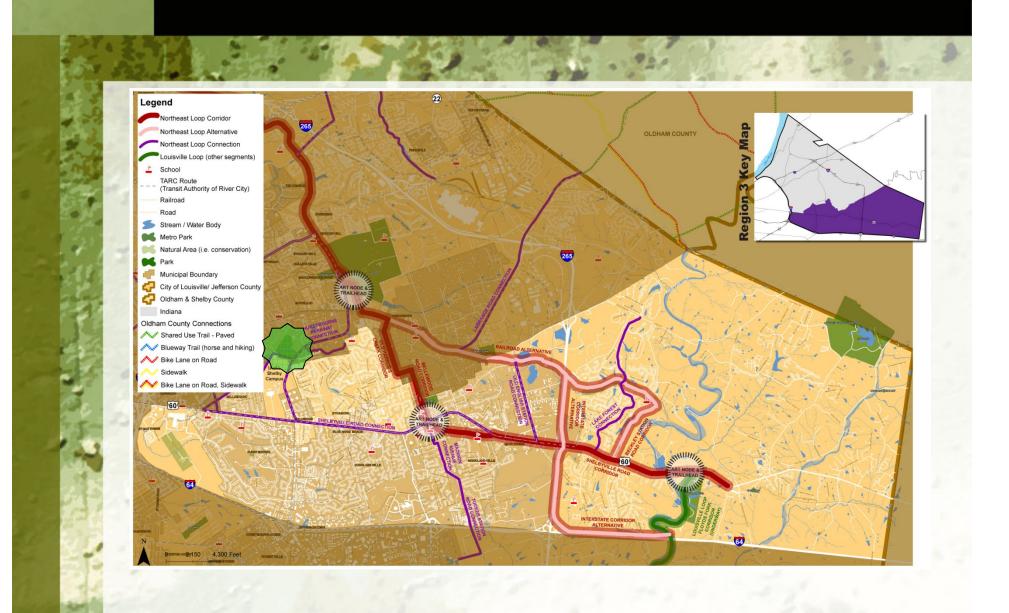
Planning Context



Linkages



Linkages (continued)



Inventory and Assessment

Understanding of the Environmental Context and Existing Conditions

- 1. Conduct relevant background data collection from local agencies, past site investigations, deeds, similar relevant projects in the vicinity
- 2. Conduct site inventories for key environmental indicators such as site geology, soils, plant life, animal species
- 3. Conduct archival and on-site research for cultural and archaeological resources located in the project area and pertinent to the site
- 4. Research existing area policies and trends such as zoning, land use, and traffic patterns, population, demographics, and recreational trends

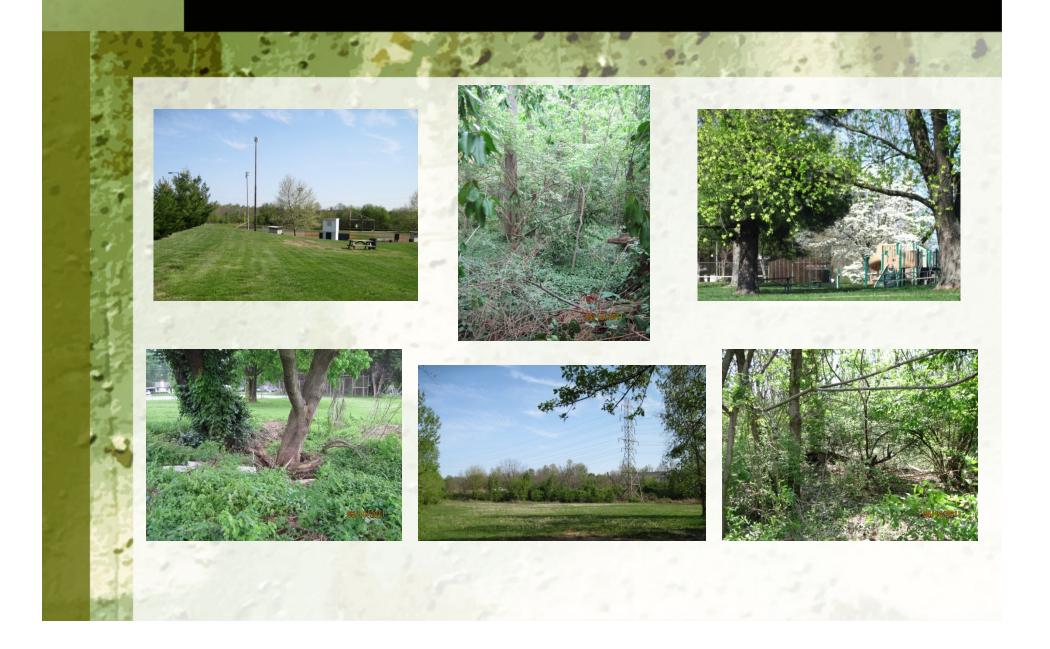




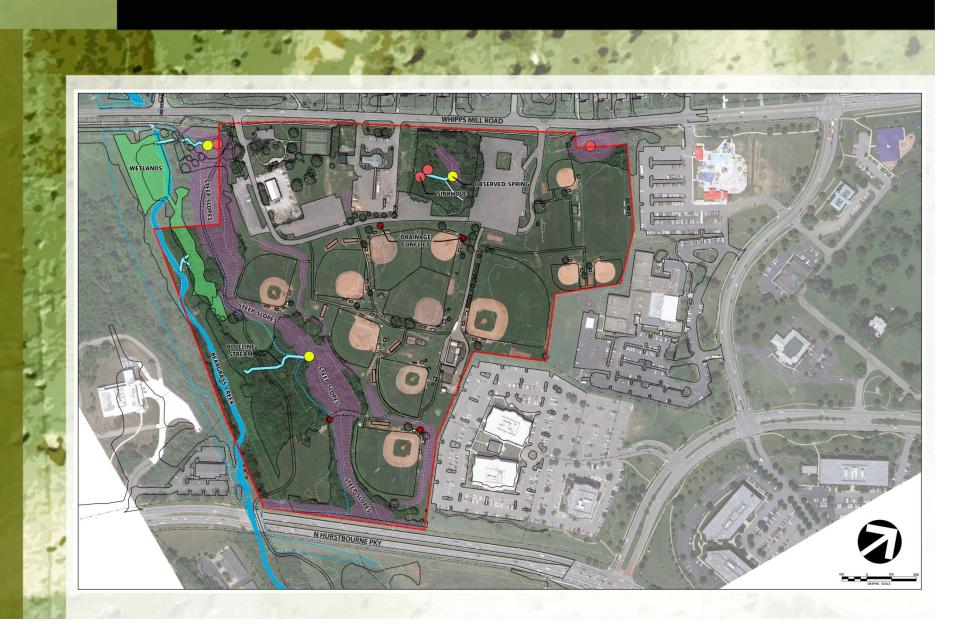


Grave Marker for Sarah Leland Whipps

Natural Features and Landscape



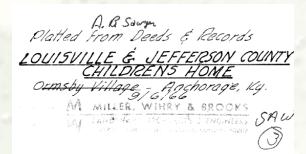
Natural Features and Landscape















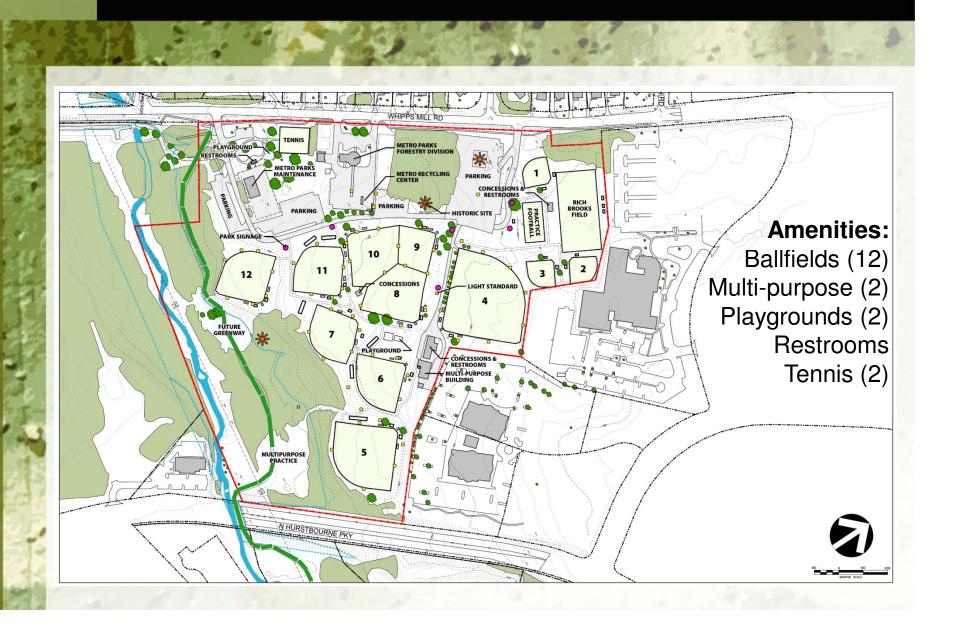














Recent Improvements

- Bleachers/Pads
- Playground Equipment
- Walking Paths
- Play Field Renovations







Your Turn

What do you perceive as the positives of AB Sawyer Park?

- Parking/Access
- Recreational Facilities (physical)
- Recreational Programs
- Comfort/Convenience (i.e., restrooms, concessions)
- Natural/Environmental
- Cultural/Historic

Your Turn

What changes would you like to see at AB Sawyer Park?

- Parking/Access
- Recreational Facilities (physical)
- Recreational Programs
- Comfort/Convenience (i.e., restrooms, concessions)
- Natural/Environmental
- Cultural/Historic

Next Steps

- Project Updates/User Survey Website

 www.louisvilleky.gov/MetroParks/cityofparks/masterplans/
 ab sawyer master plan.htm
- Stakeholder Interviews
 - Lyndon Recreation
 - Adjoining Property Owners
 - Area Neighborhood Groups
 - Other Recreation User Groups
 - City of Lyndon
- Alternatives Development
- Neighborhood Meeting #2 (early September)

AB Sawyer Park Master Plan

